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A CORRECTION

F. C. Wellman was the author of the reports on "Some diseases of cabbage in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana," and "Onion storage troubles in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Iowa" which were credited to J. C. Walker in the preceding issue of the Reporter (October 15, pp. 122 and 123). Readers are asked to make this correction in their copies.

LATE BLIGHT OF POTATO (PHYTOPHORA INFESTANS)

Wisconsin: Reports come in of severe losses to late potatoes on heavy soils in all northern Wisconsin potato sections. Some fields will not be dug at all because of rot and low price. Rot also reported from Grant County. (Vaughan, Oct. 15)

Oregon: Late blight has not yet been observed in Oregon this season. Last year this disease caused considerable damage and was found in many fields in September. (McKay and Dykstra, Oct. 15)

POTATO DISEASES REPORTED FROM OREGON

The following report is by M. B. McKay and T. P. Dykstra (Oct. 15):

"Rugose mosaic occurs in variable amounts in practically all potato fields, except those most carefully handled. Growers who plant their seedplot as tuber units and rogue rigidly are quite successful in controlling it. In some varieties this disease is considerably more difficult to control than it is in others."

"Mild mosaic is commonly found in potato fields, but is not as abundant or as damaging as rugose mosaic."

"Spindle tuber was found this year in western Oregon in one field. The original seedstock came from one of the neighboring states. This is the first time that this disease has been encountered in commercial fields in western Oregon. It has been found only a few times and in small amounts in eastern Oregon in stocks recently brought in from the outside."

"Leaf roll is largely confined to eastern Oregon and is seldom found in the western part of the state. The minor importance of this disease in western Oregon is due to chance non-infection rather than to any conscious effort at control by avoiding it in the seed stock."

"Blackleg (Bacillus phytophthorus) causes considerable damage in some fields especially when potatoes are grown under irrigation."

LEAF SPOT OF SUGAR BEET (CERCOSPORA BETICOLA) SEVERE IN OHIO

"This disease has been almost universal throughout the beet growing region, and during the latter part of July and early August killed practically all of the foliage. Since that time, new foliage has appeared and the crop is said to be about 60 per cent of what it otherwise would have been." (H. C. Young, Oct. 15)

COTTON DISEASES IN ARKANSAS

"Wilt (Fusarium vasinfectum) very serious in many parts of state especially in alluvial soils. Trice, Delfos, and Half-and-half under such conditions especially badly injured. Appears to be slightly less than last year.

"Angular leaf spot (Bacterium malvacearum) not so serious as usual. Boll rots less than last year. Dry weather of the last two months probably an important factor.

"'Rust' (probably faulty nutrition) extremely common and believed by many growers to have been one of the causes of heavy shedding which occurred this year.

"Root knot (Caconema radicicola) common as usual on sandy soils.

"Anthracnose (Glomerella gossypii) of little importance."
(V. H. Young, Oct. 15)

WILT OF TOMATO IN TEXAS

W. J. Bach sends in the following statement regarding the occurrence of wilt, reported as due to Fusarium lycopersici, in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas (Sept. 24 to Oct. 10).

> "About 5 per cent loss in field plantings of Marglobe, which is supposed to be a resistant variety. The disease is just as bad on land that has never had tomatoes on it as it is where tomatoes have been grown within the last two years. Loss in the seedbed runs higher. Clark's Early showed about the same amount of infection as Marglobe in one field. In another field under overhead irrigation about 75 per cent infection occurred. The disease showed up most severely following heavy rains which fell from September 7 to 22 and apparently no damage is being done now under dry weather conditions."

TOMATO DISEASES IN OHIO

The reports on streak, leaf mold, and oedema are by A. G. Newhall (Aug.15); that on lightning injury by W. G. Stover (Sept. 1).

> "Streak (virus) very damaging in certain greenhouses on heavy soil where early spring crop is forced with large quantities of fertilizer. Not as severe this year due to let up on heavy fertilizing. Has been found abundant on the first crop in a new house built over a potato field. Not troublesome on lighter soils at all. Common in milder form on outdoor crop but losses there very light."

> "Leaf mold (Cladosporium fulvum) is one of the most dreaded diseases under glass, causing losses up to $1,000 an acre frequently. Spraying and dusting has failed. Many growers now turning to some form of artificial forced draft ventilation. Always worse on spring crop since inside humidities are higher in June. In wet seasons has been noted on out of door tomatoes but seldom is important there."

> "Oedema (non-parasitic) present in several greenhouses that were forced too hard. Not as severe as last year. Often takes form of an apparent twine injury on the stems."

> "Lightning injury. A report about August 6 from Bainbridge."

FLORIDA SWEET POTATO DISEASES

"Java black rot (Diplodia tubericola) usually present in storage and results in some loss.

"Leaf spot (Phyllosticta batatas) found wherever the host is grown, seldom bad enough to be considered.

"Mosaic (undet.) scattered and unimportant.

"Scurf (Monilochaetes infuscans) about the same as last year; general and common, losses light.

"Soil rot (Cystospora batata) not as common as last year; loss neglectable.

"Black rot (Ceratostomella fimbriata) occasionally found but not common, very little damage resulting.

"Stem rot (Fusarium batatatis) not common nor important in the field. Generally distributed."
(Weber, Nov. 1)

CABBAGE DISEASES REPORTED FROM WISCONSIN

"Yellows (Fusarium conglutinans) about the same as usual, destructive only on "sick" soil where non-resistant seed was used.

"Black leg (Phoma lingam) unusually scarce. Attributed to dry weather in May during the seedbed stage of plant development.

"Black rot (Bacterium campestre) very little this year.

"Club root (Plasmodiophora brassicae) about as usual although showing up in a few new places."
(Vaughan, Oct. 15)

DISEASES OF CELERY IN MASSACHUSETTS

"The season has not been favorable to celery planted on low ground in this section of the state (Amherst).

"Early blight (Cercospora apii) prevalent but not severe.

"Late blight (Septoria petroselini) in every plat visited very severe. The worst I have seen it in the past five years.

"Soft rot (Bacillus carotovorus) very prevalent in blanched stock. Doing considerable injury - reported to me." (W. H. Davis, Nov. 1)

CUCUMBER MOSAIC FOUND IN OREGON

"Typical mosaic or white pickle was collected for the first time in Oregon as far as known by F. D. Bailey in one corner of a 60 acre field near Portland. The damage is slight and the grower has practiced roguing." (Barss, Oct. 15)

APPLE DISEASE OBSERVATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

The following notes are by W. H. Thies, Extension Specialist in pomology:

"Apple scab (Venturia inaequalis) has been unusually prevalent on the McIntosh variety during the 1928 season. Only those orchardists who have used utmost precautions have secured good control. On the Baldwin variety the fungus is more in evidence in the Connecticut Valley than in eastern Massachusetts, due probably to greater rainfall or higher average humidity."

"Black rot (Physalospora malorum) is comparatively scarce in well sprayed orchards, although quite common on Baldwins poorly sprayed. One serious case of black rot infestation has been observed where the fruit was sprayed with a caustic fungicide. Evidently the fungus followed serious spray injury in the calyx end of the fruit."

W. H. Davis sent in the following report (Nov. 1):

"Scab. Reports given me state that improperly sprayed McIntosh apples are severely scabbed. The spray schedule recommended by the Massachusetts Agricultural College controls scab if properly applied."

"Volutella fructi prevalent on unsprayed fruit, and "wild" (escaped) fruit."

"Wet rot (Penicillium sp.) not prevalent."

REPORTS ON APPLE BLOTCH AND BITTER ROT FROM OHIO

"A very slight outbreak of bitter rot (Glomerella cingulata) occurred in Ohio around the 1st of August. The weather became dry and practically no spread occurred. The loss was only slight and then only on the most susceptible varieties."

"Blotch (Phyllosticta solitaria) is of only minor importance this year in southern Ohio. Some of the more extremely susceptible varieties are quite badly damaged, though the disease is quite local and of little economic importance."
(H. C. Young, Oct. 15)

FRUIT SPOT (PHOMA POMI) DAMAGES OHIO APPLES

"Brooks' spot is very severe in southern Ohio. Inspectors' reports indicate that the loss due to this disease alone, in four counties in southeastern Ohio, will be three-fourths of a million dollars. In many orchards every variety is attacked and many of these completely so. It is causing the bulk of what should be No. 1 fruit to go into No. 2 and culls." (H. C. Young, Oct. 15)

Excellent examples of this disease on quinces grown in the lower Hudson River Valley, New York, were recently received at this office. The report accompanying the specimens stated that practically all the fruit on forty trees were affected.

PECAN DISEASE OBSERVATIONS IN FLORIDA

"Brown leaf spot (Cercospora fusca) common on lower portions of trees, probably worse than last year.

"Powdery mildew (Microsphaera alni) common and causing some damage in closely planted groves.

"Nursery blight (Phyllosticta caryae) considerable damage on unprotected nursery trees causing premature defoliation.

"Mouse ear (undet.) not plentiful but well distributed especially in towns and cities and in poorly kept groves.

"Rosette (undet.) more plentiful than last year; widely distributed.

"Nut shedding probably resulting from excessive moisture was common and widespread. It was not serious in previous years but this year is probably as important as any other trouble.

"Scab (Fusicladium effusum) very plentiful on pecans wherever the susceptible varieties are grown."
(Weber, Nov. 1)

BACTERIAL BLIGHT OF PERSIAN WALNUT

H. P. Barss states that the Oregon crop of Persian walnuts is large and unusually free from blight caused by Bacterium juglandis (Oct. 15).

VARIOUS REPORTS ON DISEASES OF FRUIT CROPS

PRUNE: Sclerotinia fructicola in Oregon

> "Very free from disease this year although occasional diseased fruits are to be located in all western Oregon orchards. Weather conditions were dry practically throughout the harvesting period." (Barss, Sept. 15)

PEAR: Venturia pyrina in Oregon

> "More scab in western Oregon than for many years due to contributing spring weather." (Barss, Sept. 15)

CHERRY: Coccomyces hiemalis in West Virginia

> "During middle autumn, infection and defoliation was severe. This was true also of the wild cherries, Prunus serotina and P. pennsylvanica." (Archer, Oct. 15)

THREE CEDAR RUST FUNGI BEING FOUND ON APPLE

A recent statement from H. E. Thomas and W. D. Mills reports the occurrence of three different cedar rust fungi on apples in New York State -- Gymnosporangium germinale, G. globosum, and G. juniperi-virginianae. The first named rust has been found on the fruit but not on the leaves of the three varieties Winesap, Fameuse, and Hubbardston. G. globosum has been found on the foliage but not on the fruit of thirteen varieties and from the limited number of samples examined it has thus far been the most frequently collected rust on such common varieties as Baldwin, Greening, McIntosh, Snow, Hubbardston and Spitzenberg. G. juniperi-virginianae has been observed on Wealthy, Sutton Beauty, Rome, Twenty Ounce and others.

This raises the question of how much of the cedar rust that has been reported as due to G. juniperi-virginianae really is caused by that fungus. This applies particularly to the Northeastern part of the country such as New England and New York where the other rusts are common. It would be well for pathologists to keep this in mind and to make microscopic comparisons of the rusts found on the several apple varieties. It is hoped that some one will publish descriptions and illustrations which will enable us to distinguish more readily the differences between these three diseases.

REPORT ON ARKANSAS RICE DISEASES

"Glume blotching and spotting (unknown). Many empty glumes were blotched and spotted, whether or not the organisms present were responsible for this is not known. Other cases were observed in which the kernel was partly discolored due to the presence of some unknown organism.

"Stem rot (Sclerotium oryzae). Losses from stem rot were severe in occasional fields but as far as could be determined no exceptional loss occurred this past season.

"Straight head (non-par.) Some fields showed patches of straight head but reports from the district indicate that this disease caused no considerable loss.

"Rotten neck (Piricularia oryzae). This disease was found to a very limited extent in quite a few fields and appeared to be most severe in fields affected with stem rot.

"Smut (Tilletia horrida). Some smut was observed but the disease seems to be of no great economic importance."
(E. C. Tullis, Oct. 15)

ERGOT OF RYE (CLAVICEPS PURPUREA)

"The outstanding problem in the grading of rye this year, in addition to the heavy dockage, is the abnormal amount of ergot present. Of the 682 cars of rye received for September, 35 per cent were graded ergoty. This situation has resulted in a heavy discount for rye bearing the ergoty notation, especially during the past month." (Bur. Agr. Econ. Project Letter 9. Oct. 19, 1928).

SOME SPECIMENS RECEIVED

Pitya cupressi on Juniperus procumbens. First report of fungus on this species in this country to the Plant Disease Survey. Collected at Washington, D. C., G. Hamilton Martin and R. J. Haskell, Oct. 20, at Rockville, Maryland, Vera K. Charles and G. Hamilton Martin, Oct. 26. Det. Charles and Martin.

Fabraea maculata on Crataegus sp. Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York, Oct. 16. Collected by E. E. Clayton, who stated that the tree is defoliated each year shortly after blossoming. Det. J. W. Roberts.

Nectriella rousseliana on Buxus sempervirens. Volutella and Verticillium stages present on the stem. Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, G. Hamilton Martin.

Phyllosticta auerswaldii on Buxus sempervirens. Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, G. Hamilton Martin.

Diplocarpon rosae on Rosa sp. (wild). Lesions in some cases follow entire length of midrib. Fishkill, New York, Oct. 15, Anna E. Jenkins.

Colletotrichum violae-tricoloris on pansy. Everett, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, A. H. Whetstone, Sept. 1928. Det. H. W. Thurston, Jr.

Mosaic on Gladiolus. Billings-Elting, Yellowstone County, Montana, July 28, P. A. Young.

Marssonina aquilegiae on Aquilegia sp. State College, Pennsylvania, H. W. Thurston, Jr., Oct. 6. Det. G. Hamilton Martin. First report to Plant Disease Survey.

Colletotrichum sp. on peony. Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, G. Hamilton Martin. There seems to be no report of either Colletotrichum or Gloeosporium on peony in this country.

Entyloma australe on Physalis subglabrata. Clay, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Oct. 12, G. L. Zundel.